

LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN GEOMETRIDAE.—LV.

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Hyperitis amicarua Herrich-Schaeffer. Dr. Packard has copied a figure of Abbot's of the larva; there is a description by Mr. Saunders extant (Can. Ent., III, 209, 1871) and I have described the last two stages from New York larvae (Ent. News, V, 62, 1894). My description agrees with Abbot's figure, but Saunders seems to have had quite a different larva, while the larvae here described from British Columbia are different from either. My New York specimen was of the form *amicaria* and so was probably Abbot's, since it is called *nyssaria* by Guenée. What form Saunders had, I cannot tell; he called it *alienaria*. The British Columbian specimens are of the form *alienaria* H.-S., rather smaller than Eastern specimens and with the transverse-anterior line less angled. It would appear possible that these supposed varieties represent species. The Eastern forms must be bred again.

Egg. Elliptical, flattened above and below, forming a distinct flat area in the middle of the side; ends essentially alike without distinct depression or truncation. Reticulations regularly hexagonal, obscure, nearly obsolete on the sides, more distinct in the flattening. Waxy white, shining; size $.75 \times .5 \times .4$ mm. Laid singly, adherent.

Stage I. Head round, erect, luteous, eye black, mouth brown; body moderate, not elongate, but rapidly looping. No markings; tubercles and setae invisible; pale yellowish, green from the food, the incisures folded yellowish.

Stage II. Head rounded, luteous, slightly pruinose whitish; width .5 mm. Body moderate, translucent green from the food, segmental incisures folded, yellowish; no marks; tubercles and setae invisible.

Stage III. Head bilobed, thick, oblique, yellowish green, not shining; width .95 mm. Body moderate, the segments finely annulate, green, translucent; a narrow white subdorsal line on joints 2 to 13. Segmental folds form yellowish bands; feet green; tubercles obsolete; setae minute, brownish swollen tipped.

Stage IV. As before; width of head 1.4 mm. Subdorsal line rather broad, yellowish white, not contrasted. Rather short, the segments not much longer than wide; a ventral yellowish white band and a similarly colored spot on tubercle vii. Joint 9 is slightly thickened dorsally.

Stage V. Head slightly bilobed, whitish green, mottled with darker green, slightly purplish spots; width 2.1 mm. Body cylindrical, a double rounded hump on joint 9, the segments wrinkly annulate posteriorly. Green or washed with brown; subdorsal line broad, diffuse, whitish or only pale, the humps on joint 9 spotted with dark brown, the tubercles indicated by brown dots; spiracles black ringed; setae dark, pointed, not long. A row of obscure whitish spots subventrally anteriorly on the segments and a broad ventral band scarcely paler than the ground color. Later the head has a purplish vertical shade on the lobes and the body is strigose with purplish.

The larvae were fed on wild cherry. Eggs from Kaslo, British Columbia.